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公開実用 昭和52- 112705





実用新案登録願6

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昭和51年2 月20日

特 許 庁 長 官 郎 Ш

- デンキソウチ 考案の名称 電気装置
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1. 考案の名称

電気装置

- 2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲

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置より無脱した状態で上記バッテリーの直流電源が上記第2の受電端子を介して供給されることにより動作し得るようにしたごとくを特徴とする可能型の電気装置。

- (2) 主装版は商用交流電源に接続される整流回路 を含む電源回路と交直電源の切換スイッチとを 有し、該切換スイッチを切換ることにより交流 電源又は直流電源にて動作するようにしたこと を牝飲とする上記実用新案登録請求の範囲第1 項に記載の電気装置。
- (3) パッテリーは充電可能なパッテリーとし、切換スイッチを交流電源動作の方へ切換たとき、電源回路の出力直流電圧か上記パッテリーパックの給電端子を介してパッテリーに供給され、該パッテリーが充電されるようにしたことを特徴とする上記実用新案登録請求の範囲第2項に記載の電気装置。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

本考案は、例えばラジオ受信機、移動無線装置 等の可搬型の電気装置において、該電気装置に内 献されているバッテリーバックを着脱自在とするとともに、該バッテリーバックに例えば電球を装備しておき懐中電燈として独立に使用可能とするように上記ラジオ受信機等とはさらに別の可搬型電気装置として利用できるようにした電気装置に関するものである。

そこで本考案は、上述の如き電気装置の重量を

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滅するとともに占有空間をより少さくして携帯用 に転適な装置を提供するものである。

その要旨とするところは、副装置を備えるパッテリーパックを主装置に着脱自在に装着して該パッテリーパックから主装置に直流電源を供給するとともに、上記パッテリーパックを上記主装置から取外して副装置として独立に使用することができるようにしたことにある。

以下、本考案について実施例を示す図面に従い。 詳細に説明する。

第1図は、携帯型ラジオ受信機を主装値とし、 懐中電燈を副装置とした本考案の一実施例を示す 総視図である。第1図において、主装値すなわち ラジオ受信機1には、その本体内部にパッテリー パック10を内蔵するための収納槽2が設けられ ている。そして、上記収納槽2には、上記ラジオ 受信機1の側壁3に設けられているパッテリーパ ック挿入口4に対向する側壁5に、ラジオ受信機 1の直流用の受電端子すなわち一対のピン6,7 が該挿入口4に向つて立設されている。一方、パ ッテリーバック10は、その内部にバッテリー11を内敵するとともに、長手方向の一端壁12にジャンク13,14寸なわち給電端子を偏え、かつ、上記端壁12に設けられている開口15部に反射鏡16とランプ17とから成る副装置すなわち懐中電燈を偏え、さらにその上壁18に突設されたスイッチ19を有する。ここで、上記パッテリーバック10は上記ラジオ受信機1の収納槽2に収納され得る形状であり、また収納時に、そのメイッチ19が該収納槽2の上壁8に当接して押圧されるとともに、そのジャック13,14が上記収納槽2のピン6,7に飲揮されるように配設されている。

次に、第2図は、上記実施例の電気回路を示す 図面である。同図において、パッテリーパック1 Uに内敵されている電池11の正電極側はスイッ チ19の第1の端子19aに接続されており、ラ ンプ17もしくはラジオ受信回路9へ選択的に電 源を供給するようになされている。また、上記電 池11の負電極側は一対のジャック13,14の

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一方に(この例では1さに)接続されているとともにランフ17を介して上記スイッチ1との第2の端子19にに接続されている。上記スイッチ19の端子19には一対のジャック13,14にはる。とこで、上記一対のジャック13,14には、ラジオ受信機1のラジオ交信回路9に夫々接続されている一対のピン6,7が嵌装され得るようになつており、パッテリーバック16がラジオ受信機1の収納値に収納された場合に、上記のジャック13,14にピン6,7に接続される。

そして、この場合にラジオ受信回路9には上記パッテリー11から電源が供給され、また、パッテリー11からランプ17への電源の供給は、上記スイッチ19の第1及び第2の端子19a,195が第2区に区示の如く切り離されるので完全に断たれる。

また、上記パッテリーパック 1 0 をラジオ受信 機 1 本体から離脱した場合には上記のジャック 1 3 , 1 4 とピン 6 , 7 とがもり離されるので、パ

平滑回路25によつて直流に変換され、さらに直列型電圧安定化回路26で所定の直流電圧に変換され逆流防止用ダイオード30を介してピン6′、7′に印加される。

また、上記直列型電圧安定化回路 2 6 の出力電圧は、電圧降下用抵抗 2 8 とラジオ受信機の電源スイッチ 2 7 とを介してラジオ受信回路プロック 9′に印加されている。

そこで、上記パッテリーパック10を収納した上記ラジオ受信機1、が商用電源20に接続されている場合には、直列型電圧安定化回路26の出力電圧が、ラジオ受信回路プロック9に印加されるともに、パッテリーパック10ので、該ラジオでに印加されるようになっているので、該電池11に充電される。上記の遊れるとともに該電池11は充電される。上記の遊れるとともに該電池11は充電される。上記の遊れるとともに該電池11な流流です。シオ受信機1、カラジオ受信機1、カラジオでの高流で切り離してパッテリーパック10の電流で電圧安定化回

路26に供給されて、パッテリー11、が無駄な消費されることを防止するためのものである。また、電圧安定化回路26の出力電圧は、パッテリー11、を充電するために通常パッテリー11、の定格電圧よりも少し高い電圧に設定されている。そこで、商用交流電源でラジオ受信回路9、を駆動してパッテリー11、を充電する際に、パッテリー11、よりラジオ受信回路9、個へ流れ込む電流は外んどない。

上記の説明及び実施例から明らかな如くラジオ受信回路 9'はラジオ受信機に商用交流電源に接続した場合は自動的に交流駆動され、切離した場合は直流駆動される様になされており交直切換は商用交流電源をラジオ受信機に接続あるいは切離すことによつて行ない得る。

との実施例のように、パッテリーパックのパッテリーを交流電源によつて充電するようにしておけば、通常時には、商用交流電源でラジオ受信機を駆動しておき、商用交流電源が停電した場合にも、パッテリーパックのパッテリーによつてラジオ受信機を駆動させることができるとともに、上

記の停電か夜間に生じた場合には、バッテリーパックをラジオ受信機本体より分離して懐中 電燈として もに利用できる。

なお、本考案について主装置と副装置とに、ラジオ受信機と懐中電燈を組合せた場合を例にして 記明したが、上述の実施例に限られるものではな く他の電気装置に適用することもできる。

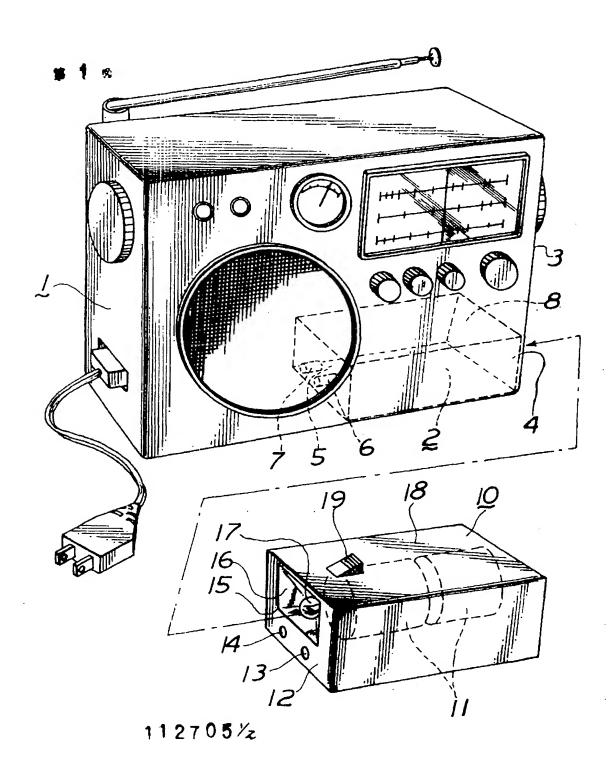
上述の如く、本考案によれば主装置と副装置と の直流電源を共有にしているので、各々の装置に 電池を内蔵する必要がなく、装置全体の重量も充 分に転主化することが可能となるばかりでなく、 主装置の本体内部に副装置が内蔵されてしまうの で、その形状も小型化することができ携帯用の電 気装置として非常に都合か良い。

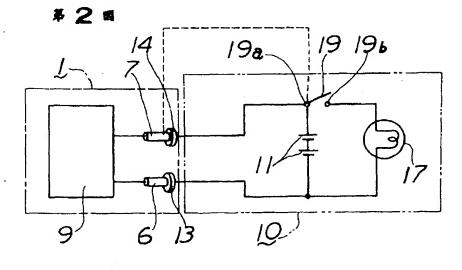
4・ 返面の簡単な説明

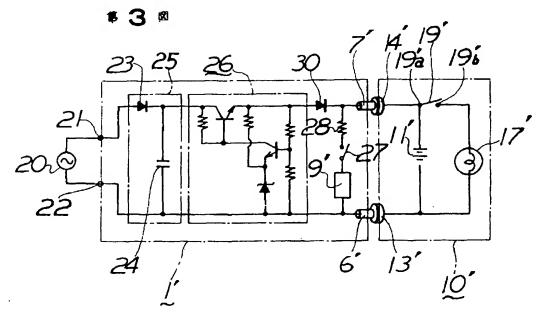
第1図は本考案の一実施例を示す分解斜視図であり、第2図は上記実施例の電気回路の一例を示す回路図であり、さらに第3図は上記実施例の他の電気回路を示す回路図である。

電端子 10・・・ バッテリーバック 11,11'
 ・・・ バッテリー 13,14・・・ 供電端子 15
 ,16,17・・・ 副装置 19・・・ スイッチ

実用新案登録出願人 ソニー株式会社 代理人 弁理士 小 他 晃







実用新案登録出願人 ソニー株 式 会 ¹⁴ 代理人 弁理士 小 抱 男 112705 ~2

C. 前記以外の考案者

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franslation of Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

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Devisors

Kunio NAGAI and Yoshiaki OGAWARA

Applicant

Sony Corporation

Int. Cl.²

H04B 1/06; F21L 9/00; H05K 5/02

Application No.

51-018888

Filing Date

20 February 1976

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Device

Electrical Apparatus

2. Claims

1. A portable electrical apparatus comprising:

a principal apparatus having first power-receiving terminals, and being equipped with a receptacle capable of housing a battery pack, and capable of being driven at least by direct current (DC) power;

a battery pack for incorporating a battery, said battery pack being removable from said principal apparatus; and

an auxiliary apparatus ancillary to said battery pack and having integral second power-receiving terminals;

wherein:

said battery pack is provided with power-feeding terminals for selectively supplying DC power from said battery to said principal apparatus and said auxiliary apparatus, and with a switch for switching the supply of power to said principal apparatus and said auxiliary apparatus;

said principal apparatus can operate, when said battery pack has been housed in the receptacle, by being supplied via said first power-receiving terminals with DC power from said battery; and

said auxiliary apparatus can operate, when said battery pack has been separated from said principal apparatus, by being supplied via said second power-receiving terminals with DC power from said battery.

2. The electrical apparatus set forth in Claim 1, wherein the principal apparatus:

has a power circuit that includes a rectifying circuit for connection to a commercial alternating current (AC) power source, and a change-over switch for changing over between AC and DC power; and

operates on AC power or on DC power as a result of changing over said change-over switch.

3. The electrical apparatus set forth in Claim 2, wherein the battery is a rechargeable battery, and when the change-over switch has been switched to AC power operation, the output DC voltage of the power circuit is supplied to the battery via the power-feeding terminals of said battery pack, whereupon said battery is charged.

3. Detailed Description of the Device

The present device relates to a portable electrical apparatus such as a radio receiver, a mobile radio apparatus, etc. More particularly, it relates to an electrical apparatus adapted so that it can also be utilised as a separate portable electrical apparatus from said radio receiver, etc., by making a battery pack incorporated within the electrical apparatus removable and by equipping the battery pack with for example an electric lamp, so that it can be used independently as a torch.

It is well known that mountaineers and campers are troubled by having a large amount of equipment that has to be carried. Such equipment includes electrical apparatus such as a mobile radio apparatus for communication and for use in an emergency, a radio receiver for obtaining weather information, and a torch, this latter being necessary at night and when enveloped in mist or fog. These items of electrical apparatus are manufactured for portable use and each incorporates a battery as a power source. Consequently various drawbacks have been encountered in carrying a large number of such items of electrical apparatus. Namely, their combined weight is heavy, and because each item is made independently, they collectively take up a lot of space even when packed into a rucksack or the like.

The present device provides apparatus which is optimum for portable use, in that the weight of the electrical apparatus is reduced and the space it occupies is decreased, in the manner described above.

The essence of this device lies in the fact that a battery pack which provides an auxiliary apparatus is removably attached to a principal apparatus, whereby DC power is supplied from this battery pack to the principal apparatus; and this battery pack can be removed from the principal apparatus and used independently as the auxiliary apparatus.

The present device will now be described in detail in accordance with the drawings, which depict an embodiment of the device.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing an embodiment of the present device in which the principal apparatus is a portable radio receiver and the auxiliary apparatus is a torch. In FIG. 1, the principal apparatus, i.e. radio receiver 1, is provided with receptacle 2 for holding battery pack 10 within its body. This receptacle 2 is provided with power-receiving terminals for DC use of radio receiver 1 – that is to say, a pair of pins 6 and 7 for DC use of radio receiver 1 are arranged in upright manner on side wall 5 opposing battery pack insertion mouth 4 which is provided in side wall 3 of radio receiver 1, and in such manner as to face insertion mouth 4. Battery pack 10 houses battery 11 within it; provides jacks 13 and 14 – i.e., power-feeding terminals – in one end wall 12 (relative to the longer direction); also provides an auxiliary apparatus – namely, a torch – comprising reflecting mirror 16 and lamp 17 in opening 15 arranged in above-mentioned end wall 12; and has switch 19 which is provided in protruding manner on upper wall 18 of battery pack 10. Battery pack 10 is of a shape capable of being housed in receptacle 2 of above-mentioned radio receiver 1; and when it is so housed it is disposed in such manner that its switch 19 contacts top wall 8 of receptacle 2 and is pressed thereby, and its jacks 13 and 14 are fitted onto pins 6 and 7 of receptacle 2.

Next, FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the electrical circuit of the embodiment described above. In FIG. 2, the anode side of battery 11 house in battery pack 10 is arranged so that it is connected to first terminal 19a of switch 19 and selectively supplies power to lamp 17 or radio receiving circuit 9. [1]* The cathode side of battery 11 is connected to one of the pair of jacks 13 and 14 (in the example shown, to jack 13), and is also connected by way of lamp 17 to second terminal 19b of aforesaid switch 19. First terminal 19a of switch 19 is connected to the other of the pair of jacks 13 and 14 (in the example shown, to jack 14).

In this embodiment, a pair of pins 6 and 7 respectively connected to radio receiving circuit 9 of radio receiver 1 are disposed so that they can be fitted into the aforesaid pair of jacks 13 and 14; and when battery pack 10 is housed in the receptacle of radio receiver 1, jacks 13 and 14 are connected to pins 6 and 7.

When this happens, power is supplied to radio receiving circuit 9 from aforesaid battery 11, and the supply of power from battery 11 to lamp 17 is completely cut off because first and second terminals 19a and 19b of aforesaid switch 19 are separated as shown in FIG. 2.

^{*} Numbers in square brackets refer to Translator's Notes appended to the translation.

When aforesaid battery pack 10 is removed from the body of radio receiver 1, the supply of power from battery 11 to radio receiving circuit 9 is of course completely cut off because aforesaid jacks 13 and 14 and pins 6 and 7 are separated, and the supply of power to lamp 17 from battery 11 can be switched on or off by connecting or separating first and second terminals 19a and 19b by manually operating aforesaid switch 19. In other words, it becomes possible to use the battery pack as a torch.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing an embodiment of the present device in the case where the cells inside the battery pack are rechargeable. FIG. 3 shows the situation where the battery pack is housed in the receptacle of the radio receiver, and hence the situation depicted is where the first and second terminals of the switch are mutually separated. In the same circuit diagram, a secondary cell such as an alkaline storage cell is used as incorporated battery 11' in battery pack 10'.

Commercial power source 20 is connected to power terminals 21 and 22 of radio receiver 1'. The AC power that is supplied to power terminals 21 and 22 is converted to DC by rectifying and smoothing circuit 25 consisting of diode 23 and capacitor 24. This DC is converted to a prescribed DC voltage by series-connected voltage stabilising circuit 26 and applied via reverse-current preventing diode 30 to pins 6' and 7'.

The output voltage of aforesaid series-connected voltage stabilising circuit 26 is applied to radio receiving circuit block 9' via voltage-dropping resistor 28 and radio receiver power switch 27.

When aforesaid radio receiver 1' in which aforesaid battery pack 10' is housed is connected to commercial power source 20, the output voltage of series-connected voltage stabilising circuit 26 is applied to radio receiving circuit block 9 [2], and is also applied to battery 11' of battery pack 10', and therefore radio receiver 1' is driven by commercial AC power source 20 and at the same time aforesaid cell 11' is charged. When radio receiving circuit 9' is being driven by means of battery 11' of battery pack 10' after separating the commercial AC power source from radio receiver 1', aforesaid reverse-current preventing diode 30 serves the purpose of preventing power from battery 11' being supplied to voltage stabilising circuit 26 and thus prevents wasteful consumption of battery 11'. The output voltage of voltage stabilising circuit 26 is usually set to a slightly higher voltage than the rated voltage of battery 11', in order to charge battery 11'. Accordingly, when driving radio receiving circuit 9' and charging battery 11' by means of the commercial AC power source, there is hardly any current flowing into radio receiving circuit 9' from battery 11'.

As will be clear from the foregoing description and embodiment, radio receiving circuit 9' is automatically AC driven when the radio receiver has been connected to a commercial AC power source; and when it is separated from the commercial AC power source, radio receiving circuit 9' is DC driven. It is also clear that the changeover between AC and DC can be performed by connecting or disconnecting the commercial AC power source to or from the radio receiver.

If, as in this embodiment, the battery of the battery pack has been adapted so as to be chargeable by means of AC power, then under ordinary circumstances the radio receiver is driven by a commercial AC power source, but when this is interrupted, the radio receiver can be driven by the battery of the battery pack. Moreover, if the aforesaid power failure occurs at night, the battery pack can be separated from the body of the radio receiver and immediately utilised as a torch.

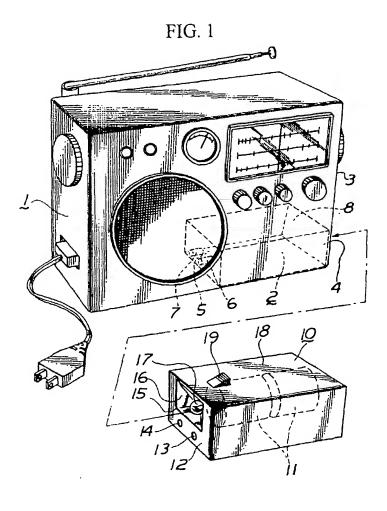
Note that although the present device has been described using as an example the case where a radio receiver and a torch have been combined as the principal apparatus and the auxiliary apparatus, the device is not restricted to the embodiment described above and is applicable to other electrical apparatus.

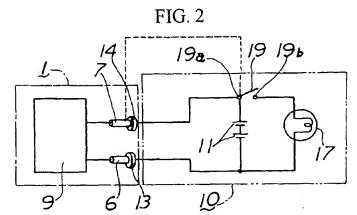
As described above, the present device is extremely advantageous as a portable electrical apparatus. This is because a DC power source is shared by a principal apparatus and an auxiliary apparatus, and hence it is unnecessary to incorporate a battery in both items of apparatus individually and the weight of the overall apparatus can be significantly reduced. [3] Moreover, because the auxiliary apparatus is incorporated within the body of the principal apparatus, the size of the overall apparatus can be decreased.

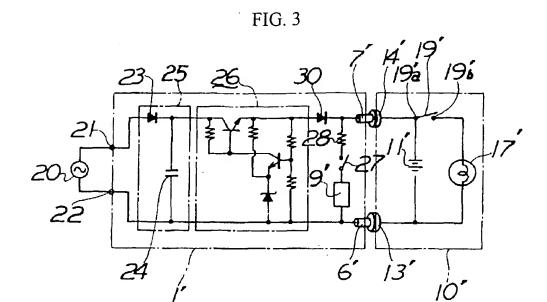
4. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing an embodiment of the present device. FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram showing an example of the electrical circuit of the foregoing embodiment. FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing another electrical circuit of the foregoing embodiment.

1...principal apparatus, 2...receptacle, 6, 7...power-receiving terminals; 10...battery pack; 11, 11'...batteries; 13, 14...power-feeding terminals; 15, 16, 17...auxiliary apparatus; 19...switch







TRANSLATOR'S NOTES

- Sic. Note, however, that the selection of the destination of the battery power is not
 effected by simply changing the position of switch 19 (in any case, the position of the
 switch cannot be changed when the battery pack is housed inside the principal apparatus),
 but rather by a combination of removing or replacing the battery pack and changing the
 position of the switch.
- 2. This referencing numeral is erroneous. The radio receiving circuit block in this embodiment in which a rechargeable battery is used is correctly referenced 9' (see FIG. 3).
- 3. The Japanese characters that I have translated as "reduced" do not correspond to any standard Japanese term for this concept. I therefore conclude that the characters in question are a typographical error.

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